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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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I.—ORIGINAL	(1) High Court. (2) Mofussil and Sind Courts.
II.—APPELLATE	(1) High Court. (2) Sadar Court in Sind. (3) Courts of Session. (4) Magistrates.
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Districts included in the Report.

Excepting the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in the Island of Bombay, the following Report relates to the Administration of Criminal Justice in the whole of this Presidency, including the Panch Maháls and Sind.

The area of all the districts included is 124,105* square miles, and the population amounts to 16,228,774† souls.

The Criminal Courts hereafter referred to in this Report are, the High Court at Bombay, the Sadar Court in Sind, the Courts of Session, the Courts of the District Magistrates, of the Divisional and First Class Magistrates, of the local and subordinate paid Magistrates, of the unpaid Magistrates, and of the village officers.

The total number of criminal cases decided by all the above Courts during the year under review was 72,327, or 1,883 more than in 1878. There were altogether 77,993 offences reported during the year as compared with 78,412 in 1878, and 131,170 persons were placed on trial. The following comparative table shows the general results of criminal trials in the years 1878 and 1879 :—

Year.	Number of offences reported.	Number of persons dealt with, including arrears	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number committed or referred.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1878 ...	78,412	130,223	68,779	61,768	4,744	554	‡1,686
1879 ...	77,993	131,170	68,535	55,427	5,364	378	‡1,831
Increase or decrease in 1879.	—419	+947	—244	—6,341	+620	—176	+145

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(1.)—*The High Court, Original Side.*

Number of persons committed for trial.

During the year under review, 102 persons were committed by the Presidency Magistrates for trial before the High Court as compared with 48 in 1878. One person was committed by a Justice of the Peace in the Mofussil, and 3 remained for trial at the end of the previous year. Thus the total number of persons for trial was 106, or 52 more than in 1878.

General results of trials.

Of those 77 were convicted, 25 were acquitted, 1 was discharged without trial, and 3 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Number of witnesses.

The number of witnesses who attended during the trial of these persons in 1879 was 709, as compared with 469 in the previous year.

Average duration of trials.

The average duration of the trial of each case was 4 hours.

* These figures are taken from the 'Statistics of British India' printed in 1880.

† This total includes the population of the Island of Bombay.

‡ *Vide* p. 16, *post*, 40 of this Report.

The following tabular statement shows the number of offences of each class for which persons were tried and the results of the trials :—

Description of offences.	Number of offences.	Number of persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining untried
Relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures	3	6	3	3	...
By public servants	1	1	...	1	..
False evidence, false complaints or claim, and forgery	9	10	...	10	...
Offences against the person	18	32	13	16	3
Offences against property with violence	6	15	...	15	...
Do. do. without violence.	38	41	9	32	...
Malicious offences	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	76	106	26	77	3
Results in 1878 ...	47	54	14	37	3

It will be seen from the above table, that there is an increase of 29 in the total number of offences tried by the High Court during the year under review. This increase was most marked in offences against property without violence, offences against the person, and in cases of false evidence.

Punishments.

Of the 77 persons convicted, 3 were sentenced to death, 2 to transportation for life, 21 for a term, 50 to rigorous and 1 to simple imprisonment. Of the 50 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 41 were for periods ranging from 2 years and upwards but less than 7 years. The total amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 300, only one person was sentenced to this description of punishment and the amount of the fine was realized.

(2.)—*The Mofussil and Sind Courts.*

Number of tribunals, &c.

The entire administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil and Sind (excepting the Sadar Court in Sind) is carried on by 20,910 criminal Courts. The above total is composed of 24 Courts of Sessions, 133 District and First Class Magistrates, 492 local and subordinate Magistrates, and 20,261 village officers. Of the 133 District and First Class Magistrates, 18 stipendiary and 1 honorary exercise criminal powers only; 108 stipendiary and 1 unpaid have revenue as well as criminal powers; 3 other stipendiary Magistrates exercise criminal, revenue and civil powers, and 2 only criminal and civil powers. Of the 492 local and subordinate Magistrates 177 stipendiary and 21 honorary exercise criminal jurisdiction only; 280 are invested with criminal and revenue powers; 5 stipendiary and 1 honorary exercise criminal and civil powers, and 8 stipendiary exercise criminal, civil, and revenue powers.

State of crime in the Presidency excluding the Town of Bombay.

The number of crimes reported to have been committed in the three Divisions of the Presidency and in Sind amounted to 77,917 during the year under review, as compared with 78,365 in 1878. The decrease of 448 in the total number of offences reported is chiefly attributable to the considerable reduction in the number of crimes in the Central Division amounting to 1,018. There was also a decrease in the Northern Division to the extent of 257. In the Southern Division, however, and in Sind, there was an increase of 157 and 670 offences, respectively. Although the Northern and Central Divisions taken as a whole show a material decrease in the number of crimes reported, nevertheless there were several districts in both Divisions

which show an increase. In the Kaira District, for instance, there was an increase of 681, and in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts the number of offences reported in 1879 exceeded those in 1878 by 322 and 241, respectively. So also two districts in the Central Division and one in Sind show together a decrease of 804 offences, whilst the aggregate number in the Southern Division and Sind points, as already stated, to a general increase in crime.

The following tabular statement shows the statistics of crime in the various districts grouped together according to the Division to which they belong :—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of crimes reported in 1878.	Number of crimes reported in 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	4,822	4,942	120	...
Kaira	2,633	3,314	681	...
Panch Mahále	2,748	1,370	...	1,378
Broach	1,904	1,730	...	174
Surat	2,659	2,838	179	...
Thána	7,167	7,346	179	...
Kolába	1,675	1,811	136	...
Total ...	23,608	23,351	1,295	1,552
Central Division.				
Khándesh	4,346	3,978	...	368
Násik	3,689	3,538	...	151
Ahmednagar	4,125	4,447	322	...
Poona	9,719	8,553	...	1,166
Sholápur	2,886	3,127	241	...
Sátára	3,699	3,803	104	...
Total ...	28,464	27,446	667	1,685
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	2,650	2,437	...	213
Dhárwár	3,655	3,399	...	256
Kaládgi	2,148	2,178	30	...
Kánara	1,603	1,871	268	...
Ratnágiri	1,565	1,893	328	...
Total ...	11,621	11,778	626	469
Sind.				
Karáchi	5,297	4,962	...	335
Hydorabad (including Thar and Párkar) .	5,050	5,613	563	...
Shikárpur	4,325	4,767	442	...
Total ...	14,672	15,342	1,005	335
Grand Total ...	78,365	77,917	3,593	4,041

Taking the figures for the year 1879 by themselves, it will be seen that the proportion of crime in the Central Division is 35 per cent. of the total number of offences reported. In the Northern Division the percentage is nearly 30, while in the Southern Division and Sind it is 15 and 20, respectively. Of the districts comprised in the three Divisions and Sind, Poona, Thána, Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkar), Karáchi, Ahmedabad and Shikárpur show the highest amount of crime, and represent together 46 per cent. of the total number

of offences reported. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the three Divisions and Sind :—

Divisions.	Population.	Crimes reported.	Proportion to population.
Northern	4,008,351	23,351	1 to 171
Central	5,223,237	27,446	1 to 190
Southern	4,160,866	11,778	1 to 353
Sind	2,192,415	15,342	1 to 143

The state of crime is, however, best known by the number of cognizable cases. The prevalence of non-cognizable offences may occasionally be very marked in some districts, and thus the total number of crimes reported may be very large without those districts being exceptionally criminal. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with for cognizable offences in each Division and district during the year 1878 and 1879 :—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons tried for cognizable offences in 1878.	Number of persons tried for cognizable offences in 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	5,555	4,936	...	619
Kaira	2,698	3,102	404	...
Panch Mahále	2,812	1,273	...	1,539
Broach	1,827	1,728	...	99
Surat	2,805	3,176	371	...
Thána	3,726	3,939	213	...
Kolába	1,782	2,230	448	...
Total ...	21,205	20,384	1,436	2,257
Central Division.				
Khándesh	4,489	4,106	...	383
Násik	2,570	2,220	...	350
Ahmednagar	4,521	3,996	...	525
Poona	5,268	4,718	...	550
Sholápur	4,332	3,688	...	644
Sátára	5,186	5,145	...	41
Total ...	26,366	23,873	...	2,493
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	2,865	2,400	...	465
Dhárwár	3,407	2,767	...	640
Kaládgi	3,205	3,074	...	131
Kánara	1,393	1,797	404	...
Ratnágiri	1,778	1,265	...	513
Total ...	12,648	11,303	404	749
Sind.				
Karáchi	3,485	3,221	...	264
Hyderabád (including Thar and Párkar) ..	4,404	5,845	1,441	...
Shikárpur	4,132	5,139	1,007	...
Total ...	12,021	14,205	2,448	264
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,240*	69,765	4,288	6,763

* The total 72,239 shown in "C.—Judicial Statement 3 (Criminal)" appended to the General Administration Report for 1878-79 is incorrect.

It appears from the above table that there was, upon the whole, a decrease of 2,475 persons brought to trial for cognizable offences in 1879 as compared with the previous year. This reduction was most perceptible in the Central Division, in every district of which there was a decrease. The Northern and Southern Divisions also show much improvement in this respect; while, on the other hand, the province of Sind is remarkable for the serious increase in the number of this class of criminals who were brought to trial during the year under review. Taking the districts by themselves the following are those in which the greatest decrease occurred :—

Panch Mahále.	Poona.
Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
Dhárwár.	Ratnágiri.
Ahmedabad.	

During the year under review, the *increase* in cognizable crime was most marked in Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkar) where the number of personsl dealt with for such offences was about 32 per cent. greater than in 1878. There also a considerable increase in the Shikárpur, Kolába, Kaira, Kánara and Surat districts.

It has been pointed out above that the Central Division, during 1879, shows the greatest decrease in the number of persons dealt with for cognizable offences as compared with 1878; yet, judging from the figures for 1879 by themselves, it is seen that the number of persons brought to trial for such offences was still the largest in that Division.

The information given in the preceding paragraph relates to the comparative increase or decrease of cognizable crime in 1878 and 1879 as shown by the number of persons brought to trial for such offences in the Province of Sind and the three Divisions of this Presidency. The following table, however, shows more accurately the criminality of each Division and district as deduced from the proportion between the population of each Division and district, and the number of persons brought to trial for cognizable offences committed therein :—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons dealt with for cognizable crimes.	Population.	Proportion of persons dealt with for cognizable crimes to population.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	4,936	829,637	1 to 168
Kaira	3,102	782,733	1 to 252
Panch Mahále	1,273	240,743	1 to 188
Broach	1,728	350,322	1 to 202
Surat	3,176	607,087	1 to 191
Thána	3,939	847,424	1 to 215
Colába	2,230	350,405	1 to 157
Total ...	20,384	4,008,351	1 to 171
Central Division.			
Khándesh	4,106	1,028,642	1 to 251
Násik	2,220	734,386	1 to 331
Ahmednagar	3,996	773,938	1 to 194
Poona	4,718	907,235	1 to 192
Sholápur	3,688	718,034	1 to 195
Sátára	5,145	1,061,002	1 to 206
Total ...	23,873	5,223,237	1 to 190

Divisions and Districts.	Number of Persons dealt with for cognizable crimes.	Population.	Proportion of persons dealt with for cognizable crimes to population.
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	2,400	938,750	1 to 390
Dhárwár	2,767	988,037	1 to 357
Kaládgi	3,074	816,037	1 to 265
Kánara	1,797	398,406	1 to 222
Ratnágiri	1,265	1,019,136	1 to 806
Total ..	11,303	4,160,366	1 to 353
Sind.			
Karáchi	3,221	423,495	1 to 131
Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkar) ...	5,845	902,708	1 to 154
Shikárpur	5,139	866,212	1 to 151
Total ...	14,205	2,192,415	1 to 154
GRAND TOTAL ..	69,765	15,584,369	.....

It will be seen from this table that the total population of all the Divisions including Sind, amounts to 15,584,369 and the proportion of such criminals it this total is 1 to 223 persons. Considering the *Divisions* separately the moe favourable results are shown in the Southern Division, where the proportion of trials for cognizable offences is only 1 to 353 persons. Sind, as in former years, represents the opposite extreme, the ratio being 1 criminal to 154 persons. The particular *District* most notorious for the trial of persons charged with such crimes is Karáchi; Ratnágiri, on the other hand, apparently enjoys a singular immunity from such offenders.

The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial for non-cognizable offences in each Division and district during the years 1878 and 1879 :—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons tried for non-cognizable offences in 1878.	Number of persons tried for non-cognizable offences in 1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	2,668	3,422	754	..
Kaira	1,388	1,668	280	...
Panch Máháls	521	490	...	31
Broach	807	586	...	221
Surat	1,724	1,369	...	355
Thána	8,782	8,880	98	...
Kolába	1,494	1,398	...	96
Total ...	17,384	17,813	1,132	703

Divisions and Districts	Number of persons tried for non cognizable offences in 1878	Number of persons tried for non cognizable offences in 1879	Increase in 1879	Decrease in 1879
Central Division				
Khándesh ...	1,983	2,296	313	
Násik	3 692	3 471		221
Ahmednagar	1 877	2,811	934	
Poona	7,046	6,554		492
Shalapur	522	1,110	588	
Sátára	1,124	1,299	175	
Total	16,244	17,541	2,010	713
Southern Division				
Belgaum	866	1,543	677	
Dhárwár	1,342	1,460	118	
Kaládgi	568	883	315	
Kánara	1,008	1,146	138	
Ratnágiri	717	1,958	1,241	
Total	4,501	6,990	2,489	
Sind				
Karáchi	4,351	4,132		219
Hyderabad (including Thar and Párkar)	4 140	3,485		655
Shikarpur	3,934	3,615		319
Total	12,425	11,232		1,193
GRAND TOTAL	50,554	53,576	5 631	2,609

From the above table it appears that there was an increase of 3,022 persons tried, during the year under review, for *non-cognizable* offences as compared with the previous year The greatest increase took place in the Southern Division, all the Divisions, however, show an increase except Sind, where there was a decrease of 1,193

Classification of offences

In the preceding portion of this Report the state of crime has been treated under the headings *cognizable* and *non-cognizable* offences, and its extent has been measured by the number of persons brought to trial for such offences. The information furnished by the District Judges did not admit of any other practical method of computing the extent of crime under those headings

The following statement, however, shows in detail the number of offences reported in 1879 grouped according to the class to which the offence belongs A glance at this statement will show that there was a marked decrease during the year under review in respect to many of the most common offences For instance, in offences against property with and without violence, there was a decrease of 331 and 1,805 respectively Malicious offences fell off to the extent of 518, and offences against the person and false evidence, &c , 140 and 169, respectively. On the other hand the greatest increase is noticeable in regard to breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, and in offences against public justice —

	Number of offences reported in 1878.	Number of offences reported in 1879.
Class I.		
Relating to coins, stamps, weights and measures	304	385
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	3
Offences against public justice	1,249	1,547
Offences by public servants	337	300
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery	667	498
Public nuisance	8,132	8,177
Relating to the public peace	319	251
Class II.		
Offences against the person	20,309	20,169
Class III.		
Offences against property with violence	4,242	3,911
Offences against property without violence	26,636	24,831
Malicious offences	4,881	4,363
Class IV.		
Not included in the above classes	236	297
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, &c. ...	11,052	13,185
Total ...	78,365	77,917

Principal cognizable crimes.

The year under review is marked by a considerable decrease in the number of some of the most serious crimes.

Murders.

The total number of murders reported to have been committed during the year was 249 as compared with 287 in 1878; and the number of persons implicated was 567, or 55 less. This crime was most common in the Central Division. The following figures show the number of murders during 1879 in Sind and in each of the three Divisions of this Presidency :—

Divisions.	Number of murders.
Central Division	76
Southern do.	67
Northern do.	63
Sind	43
Total ...	249

The number of murders reported in each district and the percentage of murders to the population of each district will be seen from the following tabular statement :—

Year 1879.

District.	Number of murders	Percentage to population.
Ahmedabad	15	1 to 55,309
Kaira	15	1 to 52,182
Panch Maháls	5	1 to 48,149
Broach..	4	1 to 87,581
Surat	6	1 to 101,181
Thána	17	1 to 49,848
Kolába	1	1 to 350,405
Khándesh	8	1 to 128,580
Násik	7	1 to 104,912
Ahmednagar	14	1 to 55,281
Poona	24	1 to 37,801
Sholápur	13	1 to 55,233
Sátára	10	1 to 106,100
Belgaum	18	1 to 52,153
Dhárwár	16	1 to 61,752
Kaládgi	27	1 to 30,223
Ratnágiri	3	1 to 389,712
Kánara	3	1 to 132,802
Sind*	43	1 to 50,986

* The figures for each *district* in Sind have not been given, as the information supplied by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind in his report and returns is incomplete on this point.

It appears from the preceding table that the number of murders, as well as the percentage of murders to the population, was largest in the Kaládgi and Poona districts, and by far the smallest in the Kolába District, where only one murder was committed out of a population of 350,405 persons. Of the total number of murders committed, 14 were effected by poison, 4 of these being for the purpose of robbery; 30 were perpetrated by dacoits, 9 by robbers, 51 from motives connected with women, and 145 from other motives.

Culpable homicide.

The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 160, or 15 less than in 1878. In these cases 253 persons were implicated as compared with 317 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 52 occurred in the Southern Division, 51 in the Northern, 37 in the Central Division, and 20 in Sind. The crime of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was most frequent in the Belgaum and Kaládgi districts, where there were 19 and 16 cases, respectively.

Dacoity.

The great increase in the number of dacoities is one of the most notable features in the statistics of crime for the year 1879. The total number of dacoities reported during the year was 321, or 89 more than in 1878; and the persons implicated in them amounted to 2,019 as against 1,752 in the previous year. For the sake of comparison the figures for the last three years are given below:—

Year.	Number of dacoities.	Number of persons implicated.	Percentage of persons implicated to the entire population.
1876	337	1,729	1 to 9,013
1877	420	3,645	1 to 4,275
1878	232	1,752	1 to 8,895
1879	321	2,019	1 to 7,718

These figures show that the crime of dacoity was most common in the years 1876 and 1877. The number of persons implicated, however, was greater in 1879 than in any of the previous three years except 1877, which, as is well known, was a year of famine and general distress in the districts During the year under review the character of these offences, moreover, was very different from that of those in 1876 and 1877, in which years the offences committed fell technically under the definition of dacoity, but many were in reality rather of the nature of grain robberies committed by gangs of peasants under the impulse of destitution and hunger. This fact should be borne in mind, as it is shown in a subsequent portion of this Report that the punishments inflicted for such offences in 1879 were, on the whole, heavier than in previous years. One of the District Judges ascribes the frequency of dacoities to the fact that dacoits are encouraged to plunder villages in consequence of the helpless state of the peasantry, who being totally unarmed are, therefore, incapable of offering any resistance The Judge further states that some officers of His Highness the Nizám at Aurungabad ascribed the paucity of dacoities in their tálukas bordering on Ahmednagar entirely to the fact that the villagers were all more or less armed, and that the village walls were generally kept in repair. It is to be feared that in some districts the process of disarming is carried out in such a manner that the lawless classes conceal and retain their arms, while the peaceful inhabitants are deprived of the means of protecting their lives and property

Robbery

During the year 432 robberies were reported, implicating 791 persons, as compared with 348 with 760 persons in 1878. Of the total number of robberies in 1879 about 35 6 per cent. took place in the Northern Division alone. The district most notorious for this as for most of the other serious crimes was Poona, in which district 59 cases occurred; whilst in Ratnágiri, Kánara, and Kolába, there were only 1, 2, and 3 cases, respectively.

Thefts

The number of cases of theft (excluding cattle-stealing) was 16,890, or 561 more than in 1878, and the number of persons implicated was 25,464 or 388 less.

The greatest number of thefts was committed in the Poona, Thána and Sholápur districts, where there were 1,664, 1,226 and 1,193 cases, respectively.

The cases of theft form 21 67 per cent of the whole number of offences reported during the year. An increase in thefts was most marked in the Central Division, where the total number amounted to 6,189

Cattle-theft

The returns show, on the whole, a marked decrease, during the year, in the crime of cattle theft, the number of such offences being 3,355 as compared with 5,608 in 1878. Of the 3,355 offences 59·19 per cent. were committed in Sind alone. In the Hyderabad District the number of cases was 1,175 against 702 in 1878 and 477 in 1877 In the Shikárpur District there was an increase of 90 such offences, but the number of persons implicated was 49 less than in 1878.

Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass

The number of cases of house-breaking and lurking house-trespass in order to commit theft or other offence was 3,054 in 1879, being 513 less than in the previous year The number of persons implicated was 4,109 as compared with 4,914 in 1878. The following figures show the number of cases reported in each of the Divisions and Sind, as well as the proportion of such offences to the population .—

Divisions	Number of cases reported	Proportion of cases to population
Northern Division	814	1 to 4,924
Central do ...	841	1 to 6,211
Southern do	654	1 to 6,361
Sind	745	1 to 2,942

From the above it appears that the greatest number of cases was reported in the Northern Division, but the proportion of cases to the population was much higher in Sind.

Hurt and grievous hurt

The number of cases of grievous hurt reported in the whole Presidency was 241 during the year as compared with 285 in 1878 Simple hurt was the offence alleged in 13,251 cases, or 17 per cent. of the total number of offences reported The following figures show the number of cases of hurt reported during the last 7 years —

Year	Number of cases of hurt
1873	1,221
1874	12,757
1875 ...	14,750
1876	15,515
1877	14,838
1878	12,751
1879 ...	13,251

It would appear that (with the exception of 1878, which was apparently an exceptional year,) cases of hurt have considerably increased since this offence was made a cognizable offence by the operation of section 46 of Act XI. of 1874. If the figures for 1873 are correct, it would appear that the number of alleged cases of hurt has increased tenfold, since the complainant could obtain the arrest of the offender without taking the trouble to lay a complaint before a Magistrate. It may be doubted whether this result of the alteration in the law is a matter for congratulation

Principal non-cognizable offences

Among the principal *non-cognizable offences* are *forgery, false evidence, false complaints*, and *criminal misappropriation of property* These, however, form a very small portion of the entire number of offences reported. The following offences, viz, *criminal force, nuisance, mischief* and *criminal breach of trust*, being cognizable or non-cognizable according to the circumstances of each case, are mentioned hereafter separately

Forgery

Seventy-seven* cases of *forgery* were reported in 1879, being 3 more than in the previous year, but the number of persons implicated was 129, or 9 less The greatest number of such cases occurred in the Belgaum and Poona districts, where there were 15 and 11 cases respectively

False evidence

The number of cases of *false evidence* was 263 in 1879 as compared with 255 in 1878 The number of persons implicated in the 263 cases was 314, or 17 less than in 1878 This offence was most common in the Central Division and in Sind The returns for the Sátára District show the greatest number, viz, 35 Kolába, on the other hand, would appear to be almost exempt from such offences during 1879, the number reported being only one

False complaints

There were 114 cases of *false complaints* against 75 in 1878. In this class of offence, also, Sátára stands highest on the list.

Criminal misappropriation of property

The number of cases of criminal misappropriation of property decreased from 1,261 in 1878 to 1,096 in 1879.

Principal offences which are both cognizable and non-cognizable

Criminal force, nuisance, mischief and *criminal breach of trust* are the principal offences which are both cognizable and non-cognizable.

* Forgery of a promissory note of the Government of India is a cognizable offence This offence has, however, been included in the total number of forgeries quoted above, as it is the only species of forgery which is a cognizable offence There was one important case of this description tried in the Ahmedabad District Court during the year under review

Criminal force.

Cases of assault or criminal force decreased from 2,902 in 1878 to 2,676 in 1879. In the Thána District alone 806, or 30 per cent. of the whole number, occurred; in the Broach District, on the other hand, only 8 such offences were reported.

Nuisance.

8,177 cases of nuisance were reported in 1879 as against 8,671 in the previous year. These offences constituted 10·49 per cent. of the whole number of offences reported.

Mischief.

Under this heading 2,728 offences were reported during the year as against 3,195 in 1878. In the Thána district 389, or the highest number of such offences, occurred. This number exceeds by 51 the total number of offences of this description reported in all the districts of Sind.

The fewest cases of mischief occurred in the Sholápur District.

The following figures show the number of cases in each of the four districts where the offence of mischief was most common:—

Thána	389	Ahmedabad	252
Poona	294	Sátára	216

The most important case of mischief reported during the year was the burning of the Budhwár Palace in Poona. There were in all 96 cases of mischief by fire, and 338 cases of mischief by poisoning or killing cattle. The returns for the Poona District show the greatest number of cases of both offences.

Criminal breach of trust.

1,038 cases of criminal breach of trust, being 73 more than in 1878, were reported during the year. Of these 227 were reported in the Poona District. This offence was least frequent in the Kolába District, where only 10 cases occurred.

The following table shows the number of the principal cognizable and non-cognizable offences in each district during the year 1879:—

	Cognizable Offences.														Non-Cognizable Offences.			
	Murder								Theft.									
	From dacoity.	By poison	From motives connected with women	From other motives.	By robbers.	Culpable homicide.	Dacoity.	Robbery	Ordinary.	Of cattle	House-breaking and lurking house-trespass.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	False evidence.	Forgery	False complaint.	Criminal misappropriation
Northern Division																	
Ahmedabad ...	.	...	3	12	.	12	11	39	1,048	68	115	32	538	25	9	4	59
Kaira ...	...	1	2	12		15	2	14	882	77	164	30	374	5	2	7	39
Panch Mahals ...	.			5		4	25	30	396	99	166	9	115	7		..	64
Broach ...	...	1		2	1	3	3	16	597	54	179	6	213			.	20
Surat ...		1		5	.	10	3	14	530	8	52	9	438	6	2	5	44
Thána ...		..	11	6		5	55	38	1,226	11	111	17	2,503	8	3	6	110
Kolaba ...	.	.	.	1		2	13	3	398	14	27	7	418	1	2		15
Total	...	3	16	43	1	51	112	154	5,077	331	814	110	4,599	52	18	22	351
Central Division.																	
Khándesh ...	1	.		7	..	8	7	18	930	103	155	16	523	23	8	10	79
Násik ...	.	.	5	2	..	2	9	13	597	31	74	5	1,003	2	1	8	27
Ahmednagar ...	3	2	1	8	..	8	13	21	803	182	84	9	670	17	2	5	64
Poona ...	5	..	3	13	3	10	60	59	1,664	114	250	17	1,343	7	11	9	55
Sholápur ...	7	...		6	.	6	34	24	1,193	218	177	1	183	12	1	3	32
Sátára ...	2		.	8	.	3	20	11	1,002	102	101	17	932	35	3	14	48
Total	18	2	9	40	3	37	143	146	6,189	750	841	65	4,654	96	26	49	305
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum ...		4	2	11	1	19	15	25	429	88	71	19	552	16	15	2	19
Dhárwár ...	1	2	3	10		9	11	36	1,128	69	302	14	560	10	5	10	27
Kaládgi ...	9		4	10	4	16	35	25	871	89	208	9	199	6	5	7	23
Kanara ...	1		...	2	..	2	3	2	442	32	29	1	473	6	1	9	28
Ratnagiri ...	...		1	2	..	6	1	1	359	10	44	4	662	11	2	3	74
Total	11	6	10	35	5	52	65	89	3,229	288	654	47	2,446	49	28	31	171
Sind ...	1	3	16	23	.	20	1	43	2,395	1,986	745	19	1,552	66	5	12	269
Grand Total ...	30	14	51	145	9	160	321	432	16,890	3,355	3,054	241	13,251	263	77	114	1,096

General results of trials of offences in 1878 and 1879 compared

The total number of persons proceeded against in the Mofussil Courts during the year under review amounted to 131,064,* or 895 more than in 1878. Of these 69,765, or 2,475 less than in 1878, were arrested for cognizable offences; 7,869 were arrested upon warrant against 7,978 in the preceding year, 41,167, or 1,876 more than in the year 1878, appeared on summons, and 4,540 gave themselves up voluntarily as compared with 3,386 in the previous year. 5,877 were brought to trial by transfer and 1,683 were awaiting their trial at the commencement of the year under review. Of the whole number of persons brought to trial, 68,458 were convicted, 20,902 were acquitted, 34,499 were discharged without trial, 378 either died, escaped or were transferred, and 5,364 were committed or referred.

The figures for the previous year were 68,742 convicted, 25,698 acquitted, 36,056 discharged, 554 died, escaped or transferred, and 4,744 were committed or referred.

At the close of the year under review 1,828 persons remained untried as compared with 1,683 in 1878.

Number of witnesses.

During the trial of the accused persons in 1879, the number of witnesses who attended amounted to 257,430 as compared with 178,445 in 1878.

It may be mentioned here that the return from which the above information is derived seems defective; since it appears that nearly every year the number of persons dealt with and disposed of by the Courts, added to the number shown as awaiting trial at the end of the year, exceeds the total number for disposal during the year In the returns for 1879 there is an excess of 365. This discrepancy may perhaps be explained by the fact that some persons were summarily dealt with by the various Courts (as in cases of contempt of Court) without their attendance having been obtained for the purposes of the trial by any of the means stated above.

Sessions Courts.

In the various Sessions Courts 3,086 persons were proceeded against and dealt with Of these 1,943 or 62 96 per cent were convicted, 888 or 28 78 per cent acquitted, 76 or 2 46 per cent. were discharged, 163 or 5 28 per cent. were referred, and 16 (or ·52 per cent.) persons died or escaped.

In the Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Thána districts the greatest number of accused were convicted. The number of witnesses who attended at the trial of the above persons amounted to 11,099. At the end of the year 268 persons awaited their trial. It should be noticed that the returns furnished by the District Judges do not give any information respecting the number of days that witnesses were detained.

Trials how conducted

Two or more assessors are employed in all original cases before Sessions, Joint, and Assistant Sessions Judges In the Poona Division, however, juries consisting of five persons are used in all original cases which are punishable with imprisonment for 10 or more years

Trial by jury

The number of cases tried by jury during 1879 was 87, or 57 more than in 1878. In 82 of these cases the Court approved of the verdict of the jury and in 5 cases it was opposed to it.

Trial with assessors.

641 cases were tried with the aid of assessors as compared with 833 in 1878. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 595 and differed from them in 192 cases Besides the above there were several cases in which the opinion of the assessors was not required, or taken in consequence of the accused pleading guilty, or because the cases were disposed of under section 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; or were struck off or withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor with the consent of the Court

Average duration of trials

The average duration of trials before the Sessions Courts during 1879 was 3·18 days.

Vide C—Judicial Statement (3)—Criminal

Magistrates' Courts.

There were altogether 128,238 persons for trial during 1879 before the Criminal Courts of the various classes of Magistrates in the Mofussil against 127,569 in the previous year. Of the 128,238 persons mentioned above, 66,515 were convicted, this number being 649 less than in the previous year; 54,437 or 6,433 less were acquitted and discharged.

The following statement shows the number of persons for trial and the number convicted, acquitted and discharged by the Magistrates of the several grades in 1878 and 1879:—

	Number of persons for trial.		Convicted		Acquitted and discharged.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Village Officers	929	3,085	478	2,251	451	834
Unpaid Magistrates . .	2,823	2,338	2,218	1,710	565	604
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class	93,438	91,847	48,268	46,211	41,702	42,050
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	29,524	30,283	15,552	15,821	18,013	10,838
District Magistrates ...	855	685	648	522	139	111
Total	127,569	128,238	67,164	66,515	60,870	54,437

Average duration of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

The average duration of each case in the Magisterial Courts was as follows:—Village officers, 1·31 days; unpaid Magistrates, 2·27; local and subordinate paid Magistrates, 2·59; First Class Magistrates, 3·50; and District Magistrates, 2·34.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts of every grade was 246,331 as compared with 167,759 in 1878. Of the total number of witnesses who were summoned before the various Magisterial Courts, 3,753 were called before the village officers; 4,003 appeared before Honorary Magistrates; 174,878 before the stipendiary Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class; and 62,666 and 1,031 before First Class and District Magistrates, respectively.

Punishments by Courts of Session

The following sentences were passed by Courts of Session during the years 1878 and 1879:—

		1878.	1879
Death. ... , ...		107	80
Transportation	for life	98	153
	for a term	86	312
Imprisonment	simple	4	16
	rigorous	1,223	1,294
Fine		95	148
Whipping		32	56
Forfeiture of property			2

From the above it will be seen that there was an increase during 1879 in every kind of sentence passed except that of death. The most noticeable increase occurred as regards transportation for a term and for life. This result is probably due to the exceptional nature of the crime of dacoity committed during the year under review.

Fines were imposed on 148 persons. On 27 persons this was the sole punishment inflicted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 30,640, of which Rs. 9,072-8-11 were realized. Of the amount realized, Rs. 300 were paid to the injured parties as compensation. The total amount of fine imposed in 1879 exceeded that in 1878 by 13,434, and the sum realized was greater by Rs. 4,634-4-2.

The following comparative statement gives further details in reference to the punishment of whipping awarded in 1878 and 1879 :—

Year.	Whipping.		Whipped.						
	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	10 stripes and under.	20 do.	30 do.	40 do.	50 do.	70 do.	100 do.
1879	19	37	3	7	33	4	3	6	.
1878 .. .	14	18	3	10	8	Above 30 stripes. 8			

It ought, perhaps, to be noticed here, that at page 143 of the General Administration Report for the year 1878-79 it is stated that during 1878 sentences of *whipping alone* were awarded in 318 cases, and in 3,473 cases in addition to other punishment; referring, however, to "C.—Judicial Statement (4)—Criminal" appended to that Report at page lxviii it appears that the sentence of whipping was passed in 318 cases *in addition to other punishment*, and in 3,473 cases in lieu thereof, and not as stated above.

The following statement shows the periods for which imprisonment was awarded in 1879 by the Courts of Sessions as compared with the previous year :—

		1878.	1879.
15 days and under...	rigorous	2	6
	simple	1	4
6 months and under...	rigorous	241	139
	simple	2	32
2 years and under ...	rigorous	368	360
	simple	8	35
7 years and under ...	rigorous	611	735
	simple	...	3
Above 7 years ...	rigorous	32	20
	simple	...	...

Punishments by Magistrates of all grades.

The sentences passed by all the Magisterial Courts during the years 1878 and 1879 were as follows :—

		1878.	1879.
Imprisonment...	Rigorous	24,844	21,788
	Simple	1,342	1,656
Forfeiture of property under special laws		...	3
Fine...	With imprisonment	5,960	5,822
	Without do.	33,950	36,118
Whipping...	In addition to other punishment	304	281
	In lieu of other punishment...	3,455	3,224

Punishments by Village Officers.

The village officers awarded simple imprisonment for periods not exceeding 48 hours to 432 persons as compared with 244 persons in 1878, and inflicted fines on 1,823 persons to the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,359-14-0. As the total number of these officers amounts to 20,261, it will be seen that a small portion of them only exercised the power given to them by section 15, clause 2, of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.

Punishments by Honorary Magistrates

In the Courts of Honorary Magistrates 210 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods varying from 15 days to 2 years and 20 persons to simple imprisonment The total amount of fines imposed on 1,420 persons by these Courts was Rs 3,016-14-3. Of this sum Rs 2,789-9-6 were realized

Punishments by local and subordinate paid Magistrates

Besides awarding sentences of rigorous imprisonment upon 15,761 persons and that of simple imprisonment upon 977 persons, the local and subordinate paid Magistrates inflicted fines on 29,039 persons to the aggregate amount of Rs 2,18,835-11 5, of which the sum of Rs 1,76,356-10-1½ was realized In these Courts 1,991 persons were sentenced to whipping This total represents the number of sentences of whipping both with and in lieu of other punishment Three persons were also sentenced to forfeiture of property under certain special laws

Punishments by Divisional and First Class Magistrates

The Divisional and First Class Magistrates sentenced 5,467 persons to rigorous imprisonment as compared with 4,623 in 1878, and 225 persons to simple imprisonment, or 39 more than in the previous year Fines were inflicted on 9,543 persons to the extent of Rs 1,43,232 3-1 or Rs 9,226-0 9 less than in 1878

The amount realized was Rs 71,998-5-3, as against Rs 67,428-13-8 in the previous year

Punishments by District Magistrates

The following comparative statement shows the various punishments passed by the District Magistrates during the years 1878 and 1879 —

		1878	1879
Imprisonment	rigorous	404	350
	simple	18	2
Fine	with imprisonment	86	81
	without do	66	34
Whipping	in addition to other punishment	41	25
	in lieu of do	103	75

The following are the details of the periods for which imprisonment was awarded by the District Magistrates in the years 1878 and 1879 —

	1878	1879
15 days and under	22	7
6 months do	182	148
2 years do	254	216

The details of the sentences of whipping are as follows —

	1878	1879
10 stripes and under	16	13
20 do do	41	33
30 do do	48	31
*40 do do		15
50 do do	...	5
70 do do		2
100 do do		1

* No information is given in the General Administration Report for 1878 79 respecting sentences involving 40 stripes and upwards.

From the above statements it will be seen that there was a decrease in 1879 as regards the periods for which imprisonment was awarded, and also in the number of sentences of whipping. The aggregate of fines imposed by the District Magistrates amounted to Rs. 10,498-8-0 as compared with Rs. 18,693-5-8 in 1878. The sum realized was Rs. 2,218-3-7, or Rs. 1,628-5-4 less than in 1878.

II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(1.)—*High Court, Appellate Side.*

Twenty-three criminal appeal cases were pending before the High Court on its appellate side at the end of 1878. The number of appellants involved in the above 23 cases amounted to 57. During the year under review 296 new appeals were preferred involving 690 appellants, as compared with 274 appeals and 515 appellants in 1878. The High Court had, therefore, to consider the legality and propriety of the convictions and sentences passed upon 747 persons, 745 of whom were convicted and sentenced by the various Courts of Session, and 2 by Presidency Magistrates. During the year 145 appeals were rejected. The number of persons involved in these appeals was 363. The conviction and sentences passed by the lower Courts were confirmed in the cases of 182 persons, and modified in 65. The sentences passed upon 15 persons were enhanced. It should be borne in mind that this number does not include the cases which were dealt with under the revisional power of the High Court. In the case of 44 persons the convictions and sentences were reversed.

The greatest number of appeals were preferred in 1879 against the decisions passed by the Courts of Session in the Poona, Belgaum, Sátára, Thána, Khándesh and Ahmedabad districts; the fewest were from the Kánara District.

The following figures show the number of appeals from each district:—

Ahmedabad and Kaira	25	Sátára	31
Broach and Surat	16	Belgaum and Kaládgi	39
Thána (including Kolába and Násik) .	30	Dhárwár...	19
Khándesh	29	Ratnágiri	11
Ahmednagar	24	Kánara	4
Poona and Sholápur	66		

The following statement shows the percentage of appeals preferred to the High Court to the number of cases decided by each Sessions Judge:—

Districts.	Criminal cases decided by Sessions Court	Number of appeals to the High Court.	Percentage of appeals to cases decided by the Sessions Court.
Ahmedabad and Kaira ...	132	25	18·94
Broach and Surat	61	16	26·23
Thána, Kolába and Násik	128	30	23·43
Khándesh	55	29	52·72
Ahmednagar	54	24	44·44
Poona and Sholápur .. .	173	66	38·15
Sátára	64	31	48·43
Belgaum and Kaládgi	108	39	36·11
Dhárwár	50	19	33·
Ratnágiri	16	11	68·75
Kánara	10	4	40·
Total	851	294	34·54

It will be seen from the above table that the highest percentage of appeals to decisions in cases decided by the various Courts of Session is to be found in the figures shown against Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Sátára and Ahmednagar, and the lowest in the Ahmedabad District.

(2.)—*The Sadar Court in Sind.*

During the year under review there were 128 criminal appeals to the Sadar Court in Sind as compared with 104 in 1878.

The results of the appeals during 1879 were as follows:—

Appeals rejected	16
Sentences confirmed	62
„ modified	31
„ enhanced	2
„ reversed	14
Pending at the end of 1879	3

(3.)—*Courts of Session, Appellant Jurisdiction.*

1,568 persons appealed from the sentences passed by the District and First Class Magistrates to the various Courts of Session in 1879 as against 1,687 in the previous year. The following statement shows the results of these appeals:—

Number of Persons whose					
Appeals were rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Cases referred to the High Court.
467	664	127	222	7	44

Besides the above, further inquiry was ordered in one case and the appeals preferred by 46 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The following table shows the percentage of appeals rejected by the Courts of Session, and the number of sentences confirmed, modified and reversed, as well as the number of cases referred to the High Court under section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the years 1878 and 1879:—

	Percentage in the year.	
	1878.	1879.
Appeals rejected	30·86	30·03
Sentences confirmed	46·05	43·63
„ modified	6·68	8·34
„ reversed...	14·82	14·59
Cases referred to the High Court under section 296	·79	2 88

(4.)—*Magistrates' Courts (Appellate Jurisdiction).*

The following is a statement showing the result of appeals preferred to the various Magisterial Courts during the years 1878 and 1879:—

Tribunals.	Year.	Number of appellants.	Number of persons whose appeals have been rejected.	Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed.	Number of persons whose sentences were modified.	Number of persons whose sentences were reversed.	Proceedings quashed	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.
First Class Magistrates.	1878	839	31 or 3·70	462 or 55 19	76 or 9·08	197 or 23 53	54 or 6 45	17 or ·2 03	....	11
	1879	793	19 or 2·49	428 or 56·16	111 or 14 56	167 or 21·92	31 or 4·07	5 or ·65	1 or ·13	13
Divisional Magistrates.	1878	278	16 or 5·82	135 or 50·18	50 or 18 18	66 or 24	4 or 1·46	1 or ·36	....	1
	1879	112	1 or ·92	69 or 62 96	23 or 20 37	17 or 15·74	...	...	..	4
District Magistrates.	1878	1,119	48 or 4 02	564 or 47·23	145 or 12·14	238 or 19·93	26 or 2·09	19 or 1·59	155 or 12·98	24
	1879	956	48 or 4·59	454 or 43·44	127 or 12 15	211 or 20·19	61 or 5·83	13 or 1·24	131 or 12·53	6

III.—REFERENCE, SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

(5.)—*The High Court.*

The cases dealt with by the High Court as a Court of reference were as follows:—

	Pending from 1878.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Arrears
References under section 287, Act X. of 1872.	3	51	48	6
References under section 263, Act X. of 1872.	...	5	5	...

Result of references under section 287, Act X. of 1872.

During the year under review 54 cases, involving 973 persons, were referred under section 287 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence of death passed upon 39 persons was confirmed by the High Court. In the case of 19 persons it was commuted to transportation for life, or for a term. In 5 cases, involving 8 accused persons, the convictions and sentences by the Courts of Session were reversed and the accused were acquitted and discharged.

References under section 263, Act X. of 1872.

The High Court concurred with the Sessions Judge in 3 cases out of the 5 referred under section 263 of Act X. of 1872; and in 2 cases it agreed with the verdict of the Jury.

Revision.

The total number of cases referred by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates during the year 1879 under section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 234. Including 8 such cases pending from the previous years the number for disposal was 242. Of this number 226 cases, involving 369 persons, were disposed of.

The following table shows how the above cases reported to the High Court by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, respectively, were finally disposed of:—

Tribunal.	Sentences left undisturbed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed.	Total
District Magistrates	107	70	70	44	291
Sessions Judges	41	20	11	6	78
Total ...	148	90*	81	50	369

During the year under review the High Court called for the record and proceedings in 204 cases under section 294 on reviewing the monthly criminal returns submitted to it by the Sessions Judges and by the District Magistrates. Out of a total of 209 cases, including the arrears from 1878, 187 cases were disposed of.

In 139 cases the sentences were left undisturbed, in 36 they were modified, in 10 reversed, and in 2 the proceedings were quashed. There were also 66 applications for the exercise of the Court's revisional jurisdiction in criminal matters during 1879, and the number remaining from 1878 was 8. Sixty-nine out of the 74 applications were disposed of. The number of persons involved in the cases which were disposed of was 97. In the case of 4 persons the sentence was left undisturbed, in 9 cases the sentence was modified, and in 5 reversed. Applications were rejected in the case of 79 persons without calling for the record and Proceedings.

* Out of this number the sentences on 40 persons were enhanced.

(2.)—*The Sadar Court in Sind, Revisional Jurisdiction.*

During the year under review the Sadar Court in Sind called for 497 cases in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, being 163 cases more than in 1878.

The sentences passed by the lower Courts were modified in 75 cases and reversed in 36. The proceedings were quashed in 6 cases, and in one farther inquiry was ordered. At the close of the year 46 cases remained for disposal. Out of the 497 cases above mentioned, 333 were returned after perusal, with remarks on the procedure when necessary.

The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates submitted for orders 176 cases which were disposed of as follows:—

Sentences reversed	...	131
„ modified	...	10
„ enhanced	...	7

In 28 cases the Court declined to interfere.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1879.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions generally exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Village Officers	19,525	3	697	20,261	One Patel	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII of 1867.	None	..	..	..	20,261	..	20	2,47,643 15 6	....	Revenue Patel.	47	..	2,176	..	..	....
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	121	719	78,795	177	One Judge	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.	..	3	5	169	2,095	463	66,734 0 2	4,979 1 8	Those of Mámlatdár's Head Kárkúns.	129	..	15,805	..	..	...
Do. do. Unpaid .	20	661	23,163	21	Do. . .	Do. do.	Do. ..	..	..	..	21	..	..	675 11 6	139 15 0	None	97	..	1,629	..	..	....
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and revenue powers. Paid.	154	462	67,291	290	Do. .. .	Do. do.	Do. ..	1	..	4	275	1,576	961	2,83,869 10 6	14,829 6 6	Revenue duties	195	..	33,890	1,856	4,612	....
Do. do. Unpaid .	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. Paid.	5	1,854	25,615	5	One Judge	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure and powers to decide Civil cases up to the value of Rs. 50.	Prescribed examination.	..	..	..	5	..	260	2,361 12 8	521 2 0	Revenue duties	42	..	184	129	..	....
Do. do. Unpaid	1	.	..	1	Do. . .	Third Class Magistrate's powers.	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	0 15 0	Civil powers under Act XLIII of 1850.	1	..	1	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, revenue and civil powers. Paid.	8	3,182	45,199	8	Do.	Seven exercise Second Class Magisterial powers including, one, with powers to commit. One exercises Third Class Magisterial powers, 7 are empowered to try suits in value not exceeding Rs 20?, and one to try suits in value not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Prescribed examination.	..	..	..	8	..	424	14,185 4 1	776 15 0	Revenue duties	41	..	309	114	82	....

Mofussil Small Cause Courts	6	1,308	138,907	8	Do ..	Small Cause Court suits not exceeding Rs 500 in value.	Do		1		5	12,000	8,228	67,166 12 3	1,27,248 4 4	None, except the Small Cause Court Judge of Karachi who holds the appointment of Superintendent of Karachi Jail, Sindi Translator to Government, and Cantonment Magistrate	134	27	..	18,400		
Subordinate Judges exercising only civil powers Paid	89	1,046	178,853	102	Do	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869	Do				102		3,961	9,96,551 7 2	14,60,859 15 8	None	238	10		12,9187		50
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising civil powers only	6	27	2,748	4	Do.	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869 These are Jaghirdars.	None ..				4				1,154 14 0	Do.	108	4	29	201		
First Class Magistrates exercising criminal powers only Paid	15	1,818	227,435	18	Do	Powers of First Class Magistrate.	Prescribed examination	1	9	4	4	6,180	2,411	60,929 6 11	2,783 6 0	Do.	181	..	2,197		..	
Do do Unpaid	1	324	70,574	1	Do	Do do.	None			..	1				6 1 0	Do.	41		147			..
First Class Magistrates exercising also revenue powers. Paid.	76	1,571	339 006	108	Do.	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure	Prescribed examination.	58	5	15	20	7,606	2,824	6,33,903 4 9	6,714 11 6	Do	125		9,856	14[illegible]	13[illegible]	1,402
Do. do Unpaid	1	894	85,919	1	Do	Powers of First Class Magistrate.	Do	..	..		1					Do.						
District and First Class Magistrates also exercising revenue and civil powers	3	4,791	142 6"2	3	Do	Powers as prescribed by law	Do	1	1	1		8,311		32,945 5 2	963 9 0	Do	119		619	142		41
First Class Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers, Paid.	2	8,914	543,998	2	Do.	Do do .	Do.		1		1	500	418	17,345 14 4	6,425 7 0	Do.	120		1,637	1,229		..
District Judges and Sessions Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals.	22	5,599	682,196	24	Do.	Do do	Do	24				11,199	.	5,99,579 13 8	1,12,460 8 7	Do	157	22	1,153	1,248		4,217 Besides these, 96 miscellaneous cases were decided.
High Court, Original Side	1	No data in Prothonotary's Office	Do.	Three Civil Courts, one Appellate, one Criminal Court during 5 Sessions, one Insolvent Court and one Test Chief Matrimonial Court	One Judge in all Original Courts except on rare occasions two Judges in appeal one Judge in Criminal Court and Jury, and one Civilian Judge and delegates in Parsi Matrimonial Court, and one Judge in Insolvent Debtors' Court	See Supreme and High Court Charters	The Chief Justice and the three Judges are Barristers-at-Law of not less than 5 years' standing (See Charter).	One who presides in the Parsi Matrimonial Court		Chief Justice and three Judges		Rs 60,000 / 44,000 Chief Justice Each Puisne Judge	.	4,41,334 2 2	2,58,073 6 4	Do	One Commissioner sitting on 308 days during the year	33	75	1,543		29 Of these 2 were Small Cause Court references.

C —JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1879

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Officers	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted	Total Number of Judges. Native	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. Native	Total cost of Tribunals	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Original	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
														Rs a. p	Rs a. p							
High Court, Appellate Side.	1	76,493	12,778,759	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular or first and special or second appeals from decrees and orders in civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction Also in appeals, revision and reference in criminal cases according to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special and local laws. In each Division Court, two Judges usually sit. In Full-Bench cases three or more Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 104 The Letters Patent and the several Statutes conferring and regulating jurisdiction	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 104, Section 2	The Chief Justice and Judges, who were practising Barristers before their appointment as Judges, are not included, although one or more sit at the Appellate Side, but Barristers appointed Judges from time to time sit on the Original side			..	Rs 45 000 in the pay of the Puisne Judge	.	2,79,309 6 1	24,351 4 0	None	190	Barristers occasionally practise, and Vakils practising in the High Court	No Original Criminal Cases	No Original Civil Cases	No Original Revenue Cases	Civil 546 Criminal 256. Besides the above, reviews of criminal cases called for by the High Court, 187 Criminal cases referred for opinion of the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 126. Cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death 43 Applications for extraordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, 69
There are no unpaid Judges.		Sind and Panch Mahals are not included in Column 3 or 4																				
Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, exercising Matrimonial Jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act	1	Coterminous with the Province of the Province	..	1	1	Power under the Indian Divorce Act.			1			Rs. a. 27,599 15		27,453 9 9	1,585 9 0	Is also Judicial Commissioner	2	..		1	..	
Sadar Court of the Province of Sind.	1		..	1	1	Highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction in the Province	..		1							Is also Judicial Commissioner of the Sadar Court of Sind	127		..			Criminal 125 Civil 34

C—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued*

(2)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c., in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879

Description of Offence	Number of Offences reported during the year	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, transferred	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures						
Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing the weight or altering the composition of a coin (Sections 246 to 249)	5	6	2	4		
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243 and 250 to 254)	144	157	76	78	3	
Making use of or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267)	207	238	87	150	1	
Counterfeiting coin (Sections 231 to 238)	7	19	2	13	1	3
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	25	25	10	14		1
	388	445	177	259	5	4
Offences relating to the Army and Navy						
Collecting or concealing arms with the intention of waging war against the Queen (Sections 122, 123)	1					
Exciting or attempting to excite disaffection (Section 124)	2	5	1	4		
	3	5	1	4		
Offences against Public Justice						
Abetment of offences (Sections 109, 115, 116, 117 to 119)	10	19	12	7		
Omitting to give information of offences or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202 203)	365	484	185	290	4	5
Causing disappearance of evidence (Sections 201 to 204)	26	62	37	21	..	4
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant (Sections 183 to 187, 189 and 190)	334	632	307	319	4	2
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury (Section 188)	106	196	33	159	1	3
Harbouring offenders (Sections 212, 216)	22	34	20	9		5
Taking gift to screen offenders (Sections 213 to 215)	65	105	56	46		3
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)	338	450	96	326	20	8
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180)	218	325	99	223	3	...
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170 and 171)	22	25	11	11	1	2
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding (Section 228)	26	29	5	24		
Violation of condition of remission of punishment (Section 227)	10	10	2	8		
Concealing design to commit offences (Sections 118 to 120)	5	6		6	...	
	1,547	2,377	863	1,449	33	32

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I—*continued.*						
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants (Sections 161 to 165)	90	107	73	30	3	1
Public servant disobeying a direction of law and framing an incorrect record with intent to save person from punishment and property from forfeiture (Sections 217 and 218)	19	22	9	12	...	1
Public servant negligently suffering escape (Sections 129 to 223)	131	203	68	130	...	5
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166 and 167)	10	16	11	2	1	2
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 130, 221 and 222)	12	15	7	7	...	1
Breach of Police Act by Police officers (Section 26 of Act VII. of 1867)	38	26	4	21	...	1
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219 and 220)	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...
	301	389	172	202	4	11
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Sections 193 to 196)...	270	321	106	189	5	21
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109 and 193)	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...
False claim in a Court of Justice (Sections 209 and 210)	8	8	4	4	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205 and 229)	14	19	7	10	2	...
False charge of offence (Section 211)	55	97	49	35	2	11
Forgery or fraudulently using a forged document (Sections 465 to 469, 471 and 474)	78	130	83	25	12	10
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109 and 466)	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477)	4	4	4	...	...	...
Making, or possessing counterfeit seal or plate, or counterfeiting device or mark for authenticating documents (Sections 472, 473, 475 and 476) ...	1	2	1	1	...	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint (Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code)	22	28	6	22	...	...
Fraudulent claim or concealment of property, or suffering of decree (Sections 206 to 208 and 421 to 424) .	17	36	26	10	...	...
Making, issuing, or using a false statement or certificate (Sections* 197 to 200): trade or property mark (Sections† 482 to 489)	*1 †1	2 1	2 1	.. ...	... ...	... ...
	507	648	289	296	21	42

(a) No further information has been given about this.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I—*continued*						
Public Nuisance.						
Public nuisance under the Penal Code (Sections 269 to 294) ..	1,513	2,074	574	1,685	4	11
Nuisance under Police or Municipal or Local Acts	4,206	5,255	505	4,716	2	32
Bombay Acts III and VII of 1867 .	239	241	7	234	..	
Bombay Act VIII of 1867	427	544	3	541	..	
Bombay Act VI of 1873 ...	1,792	1,897	78	1,805		14
	8,177	10,011	967	8,981	6	57
Relating to the Public Peace						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157 and 158) ...	184	1,891	860	500	13	18
Offences relating to Religion (Sections 295 to 298)	9	15	7	8	.	
Affray (Section 160)	58	261	71	181	9	
	251	1,667	938	689	22	18
Class II						
Offences against the Person						
Murder	11	24	10	12		2
Murder by poison from other motives (Sections 302 and 303)	10	14	5	7	1	1
Abetment of murder (Sections 302 and 109)	2	4		...	1	3
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	51	69	22	33	4	10
Culpable homicide (Section 304)	162	257	133	88	24	12
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309)	156	156	56	96	3	1
Grievous hurt (Sections 325, 326 and 335)	242	491	190	241	26	34
Hurt (Sections 323, 324 and 334) .	13,121	26,279	18,051	7,920	71	237
Hurt by Police Patel (Section 14 of Act VIII (Bombay) of 1867)	39	75	23	52		
Abetment of hurt (Sections 323 and 109)	1	2	2			
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328) ..	29	34	18	14		2
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330 and 332)	93	262	168	68		26
Wrongful restraint (Section 341) ...	203	340	277	56	6	1
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342 to 346)	58	115	81	34		
Assault or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352 353 and 355 to 358)	2,676	4,585	3,489	1,053	1	42
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354) ..	60	63	37	25	1	
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504 to 509)	2,217	4,284	3,299	919	2	64
Petty assault or abuse punishable by Police Patel (Section 14 of (Bombay) Act VIII of 1867)	9	11	1	10		
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369)	60	119	67	42	5	5
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366) .	12	33	23	7	1	2
Selling and buying of minors for purposes of prostitution (Sections 372 and 373) ..	5	6	3	3	.	
Enticing or taking away a married woman (Section 498) . .	328	578	428	105	4	41

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the person.—continued.						
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages (Sections 493 to 496)	68	148	134	9	...	5
Adultery (Section 497)	55	72	58	12	2	...
Rape (Section 376)	59	70	43	20	4	3
Defamation (Sections 500 to 502)	74	117	81	34	2	...
Murder by poison for sake of robbery	4	8	3	5	...	...
Other murders from motives connected with women ...	52	82	38	34	3	7
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317 and 318)	47	44	10	25	3	6
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333)	9	29	3	16	6	4
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336 to 338)...	36	59	38	20	...	1
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347 and 348)	12	32	29	3	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication (Section 510)	15	19	1	18	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication under Police Act (VII., Bombay, of 1867)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312 to 316)	25	43	21	18	3	2
Abetment of suicide (Sections 305 and 306)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Other murders from other motives	146	309	171	79	32	27
Causing death by rash or negligent act (Section 304 *a*)	4	4	3	...	...	1
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374)... ...	2	3	...	2	1	...
Murder by robbers (Sections 302 and 303)	9	12	7	5	...	...
Unnatural offences (Section 377)	17	20	16	...	...	4
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave (Sections 370, 371)	3	7	4	3	...	...
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Section 308)...	3	5	4	...	1	...
	20,187	38,843	26,997	11,089	207	550
Class III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397 and 398)	321	2,019	802	965	104	148
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399 and 402)	6	22	8	14	...	...
Abetment of dacoity (Sections 109, 395)	1	2	2	...	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397 and 398). By poison or stupefying drug ..	58	103	47	49	1	6
Robbery (Sections 392 and 393)	24	57	30	27	...	...
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453 and 456)...	284	210	101	102	2	5
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109, 453, 456)	1	3	...	3	...	..
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454 and 457)	2,673	3,779	1,053	2,613	43	70
Abetment of ditto (Section 109, 454 and 457	2	2	2	...	...	..
Robbery in dwelling-house (Sections 392 and 393) ...	66	137	75	57	1	4
Robbery on the highway (Sections 392 and 393) ...	112	229	100	114	1	14
Robbery elsewhere (Sections 392 and 393)	172	265	151	98	7	9
Belonging to a gang of dacoits (Section 400) ...	11	65	23	42	...	...
Dacoity with murder (Section 396)	19	123	41	61	...	21
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	61	123	87	30	2	4

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c—continued

Description of Offence	Number of Offences reported during the year	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, transferred	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III—*continued*						
Offences against Property with Violence—continued						
House breaking or house trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454 and 457) ..	81	97	30	51	11	5
House breaking or house trespass with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460)	22	38	21	14		3
Attempt for, or attempt at, theft (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460) ...	3	7	5	2	..	.
	3,917	7,280	2,577	4,242	172	289
Offences against Property without Violence						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379 and 380)	3 355	5,316	1 512	3,638	43	123
Theft ordinary (Sections 381 and 382)	16,555	25,025	7,114	17,492	188	231
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411 to 414) ...	2,020	3,882	1,608	2,128	61	85
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109, 411 to 414)	1	1	1			
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403 and 404)	1,096	1 795	738	1,019	5	33
Criminal breach of trust (Sections 406 to 409)	1,040	1,205	780	370	16	39
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420)	436	622	420	173	5	24
Theft under Police Act (Section 15 of Act VIII (Bombay) of 1867)	366	471	32	439	...	
	24,869	38,317	12,205	25,259	318	535
Malicious Offences						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 427, 430 to 433 and 440)	2,278	5,055	3,748	1,260	10	37
Mischief, ordinary, Police Patels under Police Act	2	2		2		.
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle (Sections 428 and 429)	338	658	249	387	5	17
Mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436 and 438)	97	146	96	39	3	8
Mischief to decked vessels, or intentionally running vessel aground to commit theft (Sections 437, 439)	1	1	1		...	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447 and 448)	1,607	2,774	1,963	751	2	58
Mischief by destroying land marks (Section 434)	13	30	17	13		
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461 and 462)	28	36	10	25	1	
	4,364	8,702	6,084	2,477	21	120
Class IV						
Not included in the above Classes						
Criminal breach of contract of service (Sections 490 and 492) Indian Penal Code)	51	62	23	37	2	.
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation, if not punishable under special law (Section 511)	130	216	84	103	2	17
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood (Section 504 of the Criminal Procedure Code) ...	48	118	22	93	...	3

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died escaped transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—*continued.*						
Not included in the above Classes—continued.						
Breaches of recognizance of accused and sureties (Sections 396, 397, 398, 399, Criminal Procedure Code.)	9	10	...	10	...	...
Abetment of theft (Sections 379 and 109 I.P.C.) ...	4	5	4	1	...	...
Non-compliance with order to give bond to keep the peace (Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)	1	2	...	2	...	...
Bad habit and repute (Sections 505 and 506, Criminal Procedure Code)	26	33	6	27	...	...
Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment (Section 116)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Orders for maintenance of wives and children (Section 536, Criminal Procedure Code)	6	6	3	3	...	...
Of security for keeping the peace (Sections 489 and 490, Criminal Procedure Code)	2	8	...	8	...	...
Of security for good behaviour (Section 504, Criminal Procedure Code)	6	7	...	7	...	...
Default of recognizance bond (Section 398, Criminal Procedure Code)	12	13	...	13	...	...
Failing to furnish security (Section 510, Criminal Procedure Code)	1	4	...	4	...	...
	297	485	142	319	4	20
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.						
Opium—Regulation XXI of 1827, and Act I of 1878...	188	246	46	192	...	8
Boundary Marks (Act III of 1846)	328	513	42	468	...	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs (Act III of 1852) ...	9	10	2	8	...	...
Licence Act III of 1878 (Bombay)	5	28	9	19	...	...
Indian Merchants' Shipping Act I of 1859	11	12	2	10	...	...
Railway Act XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871 ...	199	238	38	195	...	5
Contract Act (XIII of 1859)	22	30	16	14	...	...
Artificers' Act (XIII of 1869)	1	8	8	...	...	...
Indian Arms Act (XXXI of 1860)	78	86	13	72	...	1
Public Conveyance Act (VI of 1863, Bombay) ...	200	241	29	212	...	...
Gambling and Lotteries Act (III of 1866, Bombay) ...	73	351	84	258	...	9
Poisonous Substance Act (VIII of 1866)	10	9	5	4	...	...
Registry of Vessels and levy of Pilot Fees on the River Indus (Bombay) Act I of 1863	4	5	...	5	...	...
Post Office Act (XIV of 1866)	25	26	9	17	...	...
Cantonment Act (III of 1867)	3,733	3,956	313	3,639	...	4
District Police Act (VII of 1867), Bombay	1,303	1,486	166	1,307	8	5
Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), Bombay	1,071	1,624	757	867	...	...
Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869)	71	109	29	80	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871)	743	1,738	1,302	424	1	11
Municipalities Act (VI of 1873), Bombay	1,492	1,578	124	1,450	1	3
Bombay Municipality (Section 144 of Acts III of 1872, and IV of 1878)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre Act (VII of 1873), Bombay [and Act VIII of 1875]	1,363	2,335	337	1,897	70	31
Poisons Act (II of 1874), Bombay	14	14	1	13	...	...
Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), India	5	19	2	17	...	...
Mutiny Act, Article 85	25	25	...	25	...	...
Indian Companies Act X of 1866	3	18	9	9	...	...
Angeneiri Station Hill Rules	1	1	...	1	...	...
Vaccination Act as regards Sind, IV of 1879 (Bombay)	12	12	...	12	...	...
Registration Act (III of 1877)	6	12	6	6	...	...

C —JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued*

(2)—Criminal—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c—continued

Description of Offence	Number of Offences reported during the year	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped transferred	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class V —*continued*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c —continued						
Sea and Land Customs Act (XIX of 1838)	17	17	7	10		
Customs Act XXIX of 1857	2	2		2	..	
Ferries (Bombay) Act II of 1878	41	61	30	30	1	
Civil Procedure Code (Section 551)	28	41	14	20		7
Village Accountants, Regulation XVI of 1827, Section 27	1	1		1		
Contempts of Courts (Section 435, Criminal Procedure Code)	9	9		9		
Abkari Act (III of 1852)	1,632	2,271	468	1,776	1	26
Regulation XII of 1827, Section 19	2	2		2		
Regulation XVII of 1827, Section 16	1	1		1		
Regulation XVI of 1827	2	2	2			..
Forest Act (VII of 1878)	359	617	149	452		16
Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875), India	4	10		10		
European Vagrancy	3	4			4	
Cotton Frauds (Bombay) Act IX of 1863	58	65	10	155		
Toll Act III of 1875 (Bombay)	2	3	3			
Stage Carriage Act XVI of 1861, Section 5	33	33	1	32		
	13 185	17,780	4,033	13 532	86	129
Grand Total	77,993	126 949	55,445	68,798	899	1,807

ABSTRACT

Class I.						
Relating to coins, stamps, weights and measures	388	445	177	259	5	4
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	3	5	1	4		
Offences against public justice	1 547	2 377	863	1,449	33	32
Offences by public servants	301	389	172	202	4	11
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery	507	648	289	296	21	42
Public nuisance	8,177	10 011	967	8,981	6	57
Relating to the public peace	251	1,667	938	689	22	18
Class II						
Offences against the person	20,187	38,843	26,997	11,089	207	550
Class III						
Offences against property with violence	3 917	7 280	2,577	4 242	172	289
Offences against property without violence	24,869	38 317	12 205	25 259	318	535
Malicious offences	4,364	8,702	6.084	2,477	21	120
Class IV						
Not included in the above classes ..	297	485	142	319	4	20
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, &c	13,185	17,780	4,033	13,532	86	129
Total	77,993	126,949	55,445	68,798	899	1,807
Result in 1878	*78,412	128,619	55 286	73,254	1,007	1,664

* The figure given in the corresponding return for 1878 published in the Administration Report for that year is 78,138 which appears to be a mistake

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued*

(3.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Class of Tribunals	Number of Persons Dealt With								Persons disposed of								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year	Brought to trial during present year					Received by Transfer	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred	Remaining at end of year	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted	Number of Witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant	On Summons.	Voluntarily												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Village Officers		2,595		159	331		3,085	507	327	2,251			.	1 31	3,753		The totals in this statement differ somewhat from those in Statement 2, by reason of the cases and persons remaining over from previous years not having been entered in some cases in this statement and in others in Statement 2.
Unpaid Magistrates	29	609	90	1,559	20	38	2,338	377	227	1,710	14	1	7	2·27	4,003		
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	932	49,939	5,346	30,866	3,446	1,263	91,847	26,887	15,163	46,211	2,224	278	1,029	2 59	174,878		
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	493	16,039	2,264	8,574	716	2,091	30,283	6,614	4,224	15,821	2,941	73	504	3 50	62,666		
District Magistrates	41	250	10	18	20	346	685	38	73	522	22	10	20	2·34	1,031		
Total Magistracy .	1,495	69,432	7,710	41,167	4,533	3,738	128,238	34,423	20,014	66,515	5,201	362	1,560	2 40	246,331		
Sessions Courts	188	333	159		7	2,139	2,826	76	888	1,943	163	16	268	3 18	11,099		
High Court	3	(a) 102 (b) 1	(c) .	(c) .	(c)	(c)		106	1	25	77	(c)		3	0 16*d*	709	(a) These were committed for trial by Police Magistrates in Bombay during 1879 (b) These were committed for trial by Justices of the Peace in Mofussil during 1879 (c) Columns 3 to 6 and 13 are not applicable to the High Court. (d) This result has been arrived at by taking the gross number of sitting days during the year 51 days, and multiplying the same by the number of working hours, i e 6 (51 × 6=306), and dividing the latter number by 76, the aggregate number of cases tried.
Grand Total	1,683	102	1	69,766	7,869	41,167	4,540	5,877	131,170	34,500	20,927	68,535	5,364	378	1,831	1 67	257,430	
Result in 1878	1,935	72,239	7,978	39,291	3,386	5,397	130,223	36,056	25,712	68,779	4,744	554	1,686	40	178,914		